

1977 CHEMICAL PIONEERS

Four more outstanding scientists have been named to the roster of Chemical Pioneers of The American Institute of Chemists. They will bring to 56 the number of individuals who have been recognized for their outstanding achievements. The Chemical Pioneer Awards started in 1966 annually recognize chemists whose ideas and research significantly benefit mankind and expand the frontiers of knowledge and technology.

The 1977 awardees are:

Johan Bjorksten. For pioneering research in the chemistry of human aging, specifically for the cross-linking theory of aging which is now widely accepted and is a stimulus to much current research in this area.

John Kollar. For sophisticated pioneering research in petrochemicals, specifically for the invention of the oxirane process for olefin oxides and the most modern process for converting ethylene to ethylene glycol.

Henry McGrath. For his pioneering roles in the development of the modern synthetic ammonia process and in the conversion of coal to gasoline.

Donald Othmer. For pioneering contributions to the advancement of chemical engineering in which he is an international figure. For his role in the creation and continuous revision of the Kirk-Othmer Encyclopedia of Chemical Technology, an indispensable reference work to the industrial chemist and chemical engineer.

This year's winners will meet in special session during the 54th Annual Meeting in New Orleans on Saturday morning, March 19. At that time, they will comment briefly on their work in chemistry and thereafter will be available for a question and answer session. Likely, this will involve a large number of students from the mid-South area. Immediately following, the annual Chemical Pioneers award luncheon will be held at which this year's recipients will be officially recognized by the Institute. All members of the Institute are invited to participate in these activities. Registration for the meeting and luncheon tickets may be ordered using the registration form on the back cover of this issue.

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built on experience in both the legal and the scientific communities. The proponents hope that a fair procedure can be developed consistent with our society's techniques for resolving controversy and that it will simultaneously preserve the tradition of the scientific community in which confirmed observation of nature can override the authority of this or any other procedure.

"Some of the criticisms that have been made of the Science Court are criticisms of the terminology used, inseparability of facts from values, feasibility of the Science Court procedure, polarization of the controversy, difficulties with multipolar issues, and corruption and authoritarianism."

Dr. Kantrowitz is not new to AIC and its programs. He has appeared at prior annual meetings ago and has won a wide reputation in science and chemistry for his advocacy of a more precise approach to evaluating the merits of scientific research and development. Dr. Kantrowitz is chairman of the Avco Everett Research Laboratory, Inc. He first became well known for his research in physical gas dynamics, and particularly for his pioneering application of the shock tube to high temperature gas problems. Avco Everett Research Laboratory was founded in 1955 by Dr. Kantrowitz.